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The selections cover a very wide range, beginning with twelve pages from Herodotus, following by a section from Lucretius, and proceeding in an orderly manner to give the student some first-hand source material on geology, biology, inheritance, and the origin and structure of primitive culture. The last four readings give the creation account respectively of the "Maori of New Zealand," the "Maidu of California," the "Tlingit Indians of Alaska," and the "Ancient Hebrews." There are fifty-four selections in all, and the material is made all the more interesting by the use of illustrations which are well selected.

There is a bibliography which gives a carefully chosen annotated list of the best books. This bibliography is classified in two sections, these latter being divided into twenty-four heads. The general reader will find the book interesting.

ELLSWORTH FARIS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*Sociology, Its Development and Applications.* By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY, PH.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1920. Pp. xv+547. \$3.00.

This work, embracing about 40 per cent more material than Professor Dealey's earlier and briefer text, has preserved the same lucid style and wholesome treatment which characterized its forerunner. The additional material consists to a considerable extent of an account of the development of sociological theory, and of the relations of the science to other cognate divisions of knowledge. The teacher of sociology and the general reader alike will find here a book of *good faith*, ministering to an informed enthusiasm for social progress, and emphasizing the moral values implicit in the social process. The social goals toward which self-conscious and enlightened community life should shape its course are central themes, particularly in Part III, which deals with "Social Progress."

In the application of these humane principles to the solution of our vexing economic problems, there are a few passages not wholly compatible with the principal thesis of the work: For example, it is nowhere made clear that the present direction of economic production in its larger aspects by an irresponsible financial higher command, is in essence inconsistent both with democracy and with the social telecism which we are told should govern our institutions. Proposals, as on page 457, to

tax, regulate, and "check" capital, are, it would appear, merely negative and palliative in their nature, and do not assure the affirmative prosecution of a genuinely social policy of industrial administration. To approach that goal, the public interest in industry must be made paramount and the earning of profits be relegated to an incidental position. On pages 466-67 we read that among the questions in which "the public as a whole is not interested" is that of "unions or no unions"; it is interested, however, "in a just division of the benefits." It is difficult to see how the government in its rôle of "umpire" can pass upon questions of distributive justice unless the workers have representatives of their own choosing through whom their claims may be presented. Labor surely must have its own spokesmen and present its own case, and to this end a union of some sort is indispensable.

In general, the forward-looking temper of the book is indicated by such passages as the following:

. . . . Our chief social institutions . . . . should shape dynamic, telic points of view. Admittedly they are conserving institutions, and sometimes with distressing tenacity they hold too long to obsolete rules and systems of organization and to customary, sanctioned methods of functioning. If these institutions were developed, as they were, by comparatively unintelligent generations of former human beings, does it not seem possible that more intelligent, later generations may be able to effect improvements?

ERVILLE BARTLETT WOODS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

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*The History and Practice of Psychoanalysis.* By PAUL BJERRE (Barrow, tr.). Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1920.

The title of this book is deceptive. It is neither a history of psychoanalysis nor a representative statement of its technique. It does present in an interesting manner the author's interpretation of the development of modern psychotherapy, starting with Kant. Considerable space is given to the Freudian movement, a distinction being made between the method and the theory of psychoanalysis. Adler's doctrine concerning the neurosis receives, as compared with Freud's, a more sympathetic and adequate treatment. One chapter of the book presents a case-history for the purpose of showing how the author "was successful in dissolving analytically a strongly constituted system of persecution of ten years' standing." The analysis given the patient